

FIRE SUPPRESSION FUNDING OPTIONS
APPROVED BY FIRE SUPPRESSION COMMITTEE
MARCH 28, 2008

#	Funding Proposal	How	Pros	Cons
1	Modify Fire Suppression Fund.	Remove sunset from statute and decrease the upper limit in the account to \$25 million.	Provides an on-going source of funding for fire suppression.	Requires an annual general fund transfer to bring the account up to \$25 million. Suppression costs above \$25 million could require supplemental.
2	Utilize the rainy day fund concept.	Develop legislation that would set aside a portion of the ending fund balance for fire costs. That funding could be deposited into the current suppression fund.	Provides funding based on a percentage of the ending fund balance. Could provide enough for cash flow purposes.	Direct reduction of general fund ending balance.
3	Maintain GF as main funding source but shift a portion of preparedness and suppression to those groups responsible for increased suppression costs. (2004)	Statute Changes. 60% from general fund, 15% per acre fee on at risk land, 15% fee on structures on at risk land, and 10% from other entities.	Maintains the status quo on land owners in the direct protection areas.	Overall reduces the burden of additional assessments on property owners and other direct beneficiaries of fire protection.
4	Reduce the Gov. Emergency Fund to \$10 million, provide the other \$6 million to the fire fund, then transfer the amount needed to establish the fund balance at the seven year rolling average (less high and low years), and cap the fund at \$20 million.	Remove sunset on current fund, change funding structure.	Provides a non general fund source of funding.	Governor's ER fund reduced by \$6.0 million.
5	Put FEMA reimbursements into state federal special revenue fund.	Create fund by statute and provide that FEMA reimbursements to state are to be deposited there.	Provides a non general fund source of funding.	Obligations must be paid in full prior to FEMA reimbursement.